## WASHINGTON:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1849.

The President's Return.

General TAYLOR returned to the city on the morning of the 8th instant, after arrested before he had visited a half of the country he originally designed to traverse, by a malady which, at one time, assumed a most threatening phase. At Harrisburg and Carlisle, Pennsylvania, he was attacked by what was considered premonitions of cholera, but which turned our to be the incipient stages of a malady which has proved but too fatal to many of our officers who most distinguished themselves in the Florida and Mexican wars The first symptoms of disease were read ily subdued, and the President resumed his tour; not, however, without serious misgivings, on the part of many of his friends, as to his ability to complete i as he had purposed on leaving the capital. The incidents of his progress through western Pennsylvania have been already published throughout the country; suffic it to say, at this time, that his reception everywhere, by the people, was such as might well recompense him for the perils and hardships he had undergone in serving his country, and the violence which he has encountered from politicians, in hi determination to devote his administration to the cause of peace, progress, and jus tice-peace, without the sacrifice of honor progress, without radicalism; and justice. tempered by sympathy with the wants and requirements of the age.

At Erie, Pennsylvania, his tour was brought to a sudden termination by a recurrence of his attack with distressing and ominous symptoms. He was stricken down by diarrhea, accompanied with a raging fever. At one time his physicians, for two days, apprehended a fatal termi nation of his illness. By careful tending and skilful treatment he was at length re lieved, but in such a state of physical exhaustion as to render great exertion or fatigue of any kind unsafe. He left Erie as soon as he was able to travel, direct for the Falls of Niagara, not stopping at Buffalo, or any other intervening point. At Niagara he hoped to regain sufficient strength to justify the resumption of his tour; but four hours' sojourn there was sufficient to confirm his medical adviser in the opinion that his disease had been of so serious a nature as to preclude the idea of recovering physical vigor, in any reasonable length of time, to go through fatigues and excitements such as he had encountered before his illness, and such as they had reason to know awaited a further pros ecution of his visit. This circumstance and the reception of despatches which made his presence at Washington desirable, induced the President to hasten his return home, which he did by the easiest and most expeditious conveyances.

He reached Washington, as we before said, on the morning of the 8th instant. greatly reduced in strength and flesh, but, we are happy to inform our readers, without disease, and where repose and the influences of domestic life will soon, we trust, repair his health.

The several attacks which the President encountered may be attributed to the fatigue of public receptions, and the excitements which are incident upon a continu ous mingling with large masses of people It was the desire of General TAYLOR to pass through the country with as little display as possible. It was more his object to see his fellow-citizens at their homes, in their shops, and mines, and manufactories, upon their farmsteads, and in their cities, than to be seen by them. His object he accomplished, as far as their affectionate interest would permit him to do so. Whatever of ceremonial attended his reception any where was the arrangement of others, designed for the most part for convenience sake. Wherever the people assembled to greet him in thousands and tens of thousands, it was a spontaneous homage to one of themselves, who had won their gratitude by services which added to the renown of his country, whilst they secured his own. Such was the enthusiasm of the people, that no municipal arrangements could restrain them, and they pressed to see him until they were, as the President remarked, nigh killing him with kindness. As long as he was able to endure it, this informal and republican mode of social intercourse was more agreeable to General TAYLOR than the most pompous and brilliant pageant. He left home to see them, to know them, that he might better serve them. They met

been compelled, by untoward and un- subject deliberate consideration.

avoidable circumstances, to disappoint any portion of them.

He is now at home, and in a little while the sufferings he has endured during his tour will be forgotten; whilst the recollection of the enthusiasm, the consideration, and the sympathy which were shown him by the people, will remain. For his ernment for his acts, and not his opincountry he has suffered and achieved ions!" an absence of four weeks. His tour was much; for his countrymen and their good he is ready to endure more.

> General Taylor and the Elections The Opposition journals have appealed to the results of the recent elections as exhibiting a decrease in the popularity of President TAYLOR. Some of them allege that he has lost all his strength with the masses, and that there are thousands on thousands of the "humbugged" voters who are returning to their first love, very indignant at having been betrayed into voting for General TAYLOR, by his promise to be a President of the people. Only one of these "humbugged" gentlemen has yet been produced-a Mr. LIPPARD, of Philadelphia. The letter of this person furnished the Opposition with texts, paragraphs, and leading articles for some two nonths. They had a bite at one more of the same sort, a Dr. BLACKBURN, of Georgia; but the doctor would not stand fire. and that case has been abandoned. We believe that Mr. LIPPARD, as matters stand, is the only "humbugged" Democrat who has made his appearance publicly

since the 4th of March: so insignificant

has been the effect of the mad outcry of

the Opposition journals; of so little ac-

count have been the vile fabrications and

the insane denunciations of the Union and

ts kindred spirits.

The elections that have taken place denonstrate one fact very conclusively. which is, that if the Administration has lost any thing, it has been by misplaced clemency, and not by carrying out the "change of men" which General TAYLOR declared to be necessary to "arrest the lownward tendency of our affairs." We have lost in Virginia. We have lost in Iowa. Our friends say that our loss in those States has been owing to the fact that the Federal patronage has been suffered to remain, to a great extent, in the hands of our adversaries. The navy agent at Norfolk wields a large share of the Federal patronage in Virginia. The surveyor general of Iowa wields the largest share of Federal patronage in that State. The Whigs could not counteract the power and influence which these circumstances gave the Locofocos. It seemed poor enouragement to Whig exertion, to keep in the hands of our adversaries the means of perpetuating their power.

But how is it in other States? We find n the New York Tribune a tabular view of the results of the late elections in those contested Congressional districts from which we have complete returns, compared with the vote of General TAYLOR in the same districts in the Presidential election:

1848, Gen. Taylor's vote. Whig Cong. vote, '49. Rhode Island, 2d district. 2,398 2,822 Alabama, 5 contested dist. 21,932 N. Carolina, 6 do do. 30,078

polled in 1848 in the contested districts; sponsibility for his actions. took place at a time when there was a sus- Tribune of Friday last : pension of opinion as to the policy of administration, and an unquiet sentiment in the Whig mind arising from a supposed delay and reluctance in the Cabinet in adopting measures indispensable for the maintenance of Whig ascendency. We believe that if the election in Connecticut had taken place at the same time with that in Vermont and that in Rhode Island, the Whigs would have triumphed over

## The American Consul at Paris.

It is a matter of notoriety that the Amerhim as their President, as their servant, ican consul at Paris has recently been the theme of general discussion in the news-Although it was known that his tour papers. We have already noticed the was broken up on account of his health, subject, and should not now return to it, the President, on his return to Washing- but from what we deem a sense of duty. ton, was met at every town and stopping- In the Jo rnal of Commerce of Friday last, place, between the Falls of Niagara and we see it formally announced that Mr. this city, by large concourses of people, Walsh is the author of the Paris letters who greeted him with their welcome and which have lately appeared in the columns cheered him with their unaffected sympa- of that paper, and which have excited so thy. At many places their enthusiasm general an expression of disgust and inwellnigh overcame the forbearance which dignation throughout the country, on achis health exacted, and it was with diffi- count of their hostility to the cause of huculty that they were restrained from de- man liberty for which thousands are now monstrations and proceedings which might laying down their lives in Europe. It is have perilled his safety. His own pru- true that the statement of the Journal afdence, too, was taxed in repressing a de- fords us no new information, for it was sire to accommodate himself to the wishes before generally understood that Mr. of his countrymen. Now that he has ar- Walsh was the author of the letters in rived home, and in safety, the gratifica- question. But inasmuch as the above antion he feels in recurring to the thrilling nouncemen' is thus formally given, and scenes through which he has passed is that, too, in connexion with a defence of qualified by regret that he should have Mr. Walsh, we feel bound to give the

behalf of the consul is comprised in a few pithy sentences. "He does not write in his public capacity, but as a private individual." Quoting the words of another, the Journal tells us-"Mr. Walsh is a

We have heard it said that words were cometimes deeds; and if history be true, writings are acts, and often of fatal efficacy. In his recent letters, as we shall presently show, Mr. Walsh takes part against Hungary, and in favor of Russia, n the fearful conflict which is now waging, if, indeed, it has not already closed in the triumph of despotism. Now, is not this action? Does it not operate to nerve the arm of tyranny, and to dishearten the already bleeding and desponding champions of liberty? And is not the effect increased by the notorious fact that he who writes is an officer of the United States He speaks, therefore, with authority, derived from his position. Whatever may be his technical responsibility to the Government, he must be supposed to speak their sentiments. So the world will judge. Whatever the Journal of Commerce may think of it-the people of this country will hold the Administration strictly accountable for the conduct of our consul at Paris. They give him his station; they give sanction and authority to his words. If he utter opinions upon public and political maters, and be continued in office, the world will justly infer that these opinions are acceptable to the Government. If they are not acceptable, and he still holds his place. then the Government will stand chargeable with occupying a false position-false themselves and to the country.

Let us take another view of the matter Whoever has looked over Mr. Walsh's letters in the Living Age, has seen that he has denounced in very offensive and flippant terms almost every member of the French government—the assembly—the ministry and the President of the republic The latter he charges, by very plain in sinuation, with having obtained his place by bribery and corruption. Is not this action? Is it not action for which Mr. WALSH is responsible to our government

To bring the matter home, let us suppose that France or England kept a conul here, who was filling the papers there with denunciations of our institutions, our people, and our public men; suppose that his language passed the bounds of ordinary decency, and became revolting from ts rabid virulence-what would be the effect? Should we not feel vexed and irritated? Would not such writings tend to embroil our country with that of the offender? Would not our government be called upon by public sentiment, if not from a regard for their own self-respect,

to ask the recall of such an officer? And why should not the French nation feel thus irritated towards us-especially as the impertinent and malignant gossip of our consul has been indulged at a moment of agitation, when, of necessity, every nerve is keenly sensitive to the slightest touch? The public need not be been an actual Whic gain in those districts the United States; and, if we judge in since the election of last year. So far is aright, a slight mistake now might bring ly honorable projections of last year. it from being true that President TAYLOR about the most serious consequences. It "He went to New York on Friday last, with the

is impaired in his popularity by the libels is not at all impossible that Mr. WALSH'S that have been levelled at him, and the imprudence has been the cause of serious inmeasured, shameless vituperation of mischief already. Certainly, it would, in which he has been the subject-he has our opinion, be contrary to every dictate actually gained strength. A larger Whig of freedom to maintain him in a position vote has been polled in 1849 than was to involve the Government in farther re-

and this, notwithstanding the loss which But there are even more serious grounds every dominant party must sustain in the of objection to Mr. Walsh than these. early stages of its career, from the inevi- We do not allude to the unsatisfactory table disappointments and heart-burnings manner in which he discharges the techwhich spring from the distribution of of- nical duties of his office-of which there fices. These causes have operated to some is abundant proof at hand, and which furextent to our injury in Tennessee and in nish sufficient ground for his recall. This Kentucky, though in the latter State we is a trifle, compared with the sentiments suffered chiefly from the introduction of plainly set forth in his very last letter in local topics into the canvass, which ope- the Journal of Commerce. We cannot rated to the disadvantage of the Whics. better state the case than by quoting the The Congressional election in Connecticut following article from the New York

ONSUL WALSH INVOKING THE COSSACES TO CRUS PREEDOM. The last letter of Robert Walsh, our consul-Paris, to the Journal of Commerce, says:

"There is an affinity between the present phases of this continent, and that of the first years of the old French revolution, which, in my view, renders applicable, or quadale, the language of Burke, in his masterly epistle to the Empress of Russia, dated

in 1791:

""Madame, your glory will be complete, if, after having given peace to Europe by your moderation, you shall bestow stability on all its governments by your vigor and decision. The debt which your imperial majesty's august predecessors have contracted to the ancient manners of Europe, by means of which they civilized a vast empire, will be nobly repaid by preserving those manners from the hideous change with which they are now menaced. By the intervention of Russia the world will be preserved from barbarism and ruin." the combined forces of the Free-Soilers om barbarism and ruin.

a barbarism and ruin."
Some of your readers may be startled, and even gnant, at this my addition—that the repression archy, the restoration and rescue of political f anarchy, the restoration and rescue of political refer—the safety of civilization itself—may yet be the sork of Russia. Distrust is banished from my mind, by the character, the declarations, and the ery obvious interests of Czar Nicholas. Respect-ully to utter what we believe to be the truth is the est homage which can be rendered to real dignity of the rest to the truth is the cast homage. n the sovereign people, or any other sovereign,

sentative of our country in Europe invokes the power of the Northern Autocrat to crush the already broken spirit of freedom in Europe? How ong must this desecration be endured!

But this does not satisfy our consular monarchist Louis Napoleon, girdled by his six hundred thousand bayonets, feels unsafe while the press is allowed some faint shadow of liberty, and his American convenience calls for farther repression! Hear

Martial law being withdrawn for Paris, severa of the suppressed journals, La Reforme at the head, have reappeared. The National and La Presse, which were spared, but obliged to curb their animosities, are now giving loose to them in the most rancorous and vindictive spirit. Extremely rigorous and reaching as the new code of the press may be deemed, it will be found insufficient for its purposes. This is manifest from the fresh experience of only a few

Was there ever a parallel for this in the language of any representative of America in Europe? Here, then, is Mr. WALSH's political | than the first estimated cost.

The defence offered by the Journal in creed. It is evidently written upon deliberation. He has heard the complaints made in this country against him, and he tells the sovereign people that he is in fa- avowal it has made that it is dishonorable vor of Nicholas, the despot, the despoiler in a Locofoco office-holder to communiof Poland-the arch-enemy of liberty cate any information to the public press consul only, and is responsible to the Gov- throughout the world. Nor is this all. Even the present restraints upon the press in France, stifling the voice of liberty and and cover up those iniquities; and yet, fortruth, do not satisfy him; he evidently wishes more stringent measures than these. After this, it seems to us that comment is a waste of words.

Seizure of the New Orleans and Sea-Gull.

The United States marshal of the eastern district of New York, says the Journal of Commerce, having made a requisition on Commodore McKeever for a force to capture the vessels alleged to have been engaged in an illegal enterprise, Lieutenant Swartwout, of the line-of battle-ship North Carolina, in command of a party of United States marines and forty-two officers and seamen from the vessels in the harbor and the navy yard at Brooklyn, proceeded on Thursday evening in the steamboat Duncan C. Pell to the quarantine ground, where the Sea-Gull lay. This vessel was immediately taken possession of in the name of the United States, on a charge of violating the neutrality act. On and that there are among the intelligent a board the Sea-Gull were about forty men, principally Spaniards and Cubans, it is said. The Sea-Gull was placed under the guns of the North Carolina, with a midshipman and a party of seamen on board.

The marshal, with the marines, then proceeded to seize the New Orleans at the foot of Cherry street, which was immediately occupied, and the New York Courier says on board of her were found 120,000 rations. The New Orleans previously belonged to the United States, but was sold some time since to a person named Woon, from whom she was obtained by the agents of the illicit expedition. During the investigation, the names of persons concerned were ascertained by he marshal, who, having communicated by telegraph with the Secretary of State, was ordered to arrest not only the vessels. but the persons, five of whom, the Evening Post states, named EDWARD WIER, MARIOT, PIGOT, CLARK, and McFALL. were arrested. One of them was bailed on Friday for \$5,000.

The 6th section of the act passed in

1818 reads thus : " And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory of the control o tory or dominions of any foreign prince or state of any colony, district or people, with whom the ed not more than three years

There can be no doubt that, under the circumstances, the authorities had no alternative, and for their promptness and energy are entitled to praise.

same affair:

"One of the 'returned volunteers,' taken from Total, of these...... 124,315

Whig Congress vote over Taylor's, 137.

It appears from this table that there has een an actual Whig gain in those districts

Slightest touch? The public need not be informed by us that the French have, of late, manifested a restive feeling towards the United States; and, if we judge

we allude to is a young man, residing in this city, who, with six others, was recruited last week for one mile from its mouth. The former is garrisoned by two companies of infantry and one of dragoons; the latter by two companies of infantry. Each post is supplied with eight heavy ject, and that its purpose sho e left the country.

> other recruits, and was furnished quarters at the Americal Hotel, where there were about one hun-dred Spaniards. On Monday night they were taken quietly on board the steamer Wilson G. Hunt, with a view of being placed on board the propeller schooner Sea-Gull, which had started for her desti-nation. They were under the command of an Engchooner Sea-Guil, which had started for the destination. They were under the command of an Englishman named Maguire. After going forty miles to sea, and finding nothing of the propeller, the aptain refused to go further, and put back. The

pear most extensive, connecting certainly New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, and probably Boston and some Colonel Roberts, arrived at Fort Laramie. Colonel of the western cities. That the parties Government for its interference, there is no ter under orders for the post. doubt; it being incontestable that, if the expedition had sailed and landed at any point ley of the Sait Lake. of the island of Cuba, it would have been met by an overwhelming Spanish force; of emigration statistics so far as he was able, and for the captain general was familiar with all the plan, and few or none would have averaging three and a half souls per wagon; and the escaped massacre or the garrote.

The Hon. R. P. LETCHER, of Kentucky, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United while among the people of the eastern States it has States to the Republic of Mexico, arrived been scarcely felt at all. The reason of this is at in this city on the 8th instant, and has taken rooms at Willard's hotel, where he will remain for some days.

## The Steam-frigate Princeton.

A paragraph has been extensively circulated, the purport of which is, that after a survey of the hull of the United dered, which was made during the week ending with the eighth instant, at the worthy of repair, and at a less amount

The ex-organ is still growling over removals from office; and this, too, after the exposing public malversations and abuses. It is a point of honor with them to conceal sooth, it is a breach of principle in the Whics to remove them, and appoint men in their places who can communicate facts which it concerns the people to know, without any impeachment of their integrity. And these are the men, too, who proclaim that the PRESIDENT is responsible for the men whom he retains as well as the men whom he appoints. Surely the force of impudence can no farther go.

Coming to their Senses. "We are now officially informed that we are to have a daily mail to Burlington, Dubuque, and Iowa city. Good! Mr. Warren, for his exertions in procuring mail facilities for the people of Iowa, de-serves their thanks."

The above is from the Dubuque Democratic Enquirer, and is a most surprising tribute from a Locofoco journal to a political opponent. Commenting on the same paragraph, the Dubuque Tribune states that a reaction has evidently begun in the masses of the Opposition party of Iowa, conviction and confession that the appointment of the Second Assistant Postmaster General was proper and judicious. This circumstance accounts for the alteration of the tone of the organs of the party in that section of the country.

California Express.

Messrs. Adams & Co., well known as Express agents, have made an arrangement to transmit letters, packages, specie, etc., to and from San Francisco and the other Pacific ports, and the Atlantic sea-board. Their punctuality and enterprise are proverbial, and require no endorsement.

We are requested to state that the Montgomery County (Md.) Agricultural Society will hold their annual fair, in Rockville, on Thursday and Friday next, the 13th and 14th inst., to which the public generally are invited.

From the well-known character and public spirit of the gentlemen who have the matter in hand, it is confidently anticipated that the exhibition will be large and of unusual interest.

Emigration to California across the Prairie A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writing from Fort Laramie letters dated in July and August, states that this post of the American Fur Company has been turned over to the United States army. After a careful reconnoissance of the surrounding country by the proper officers, it was found that the site was the only suitable point for a military post, and it was therefore purchased, or rather the fort itself was, for \$4,000. The old for is now used for store-houses, stables, &c.; and af ter the completion of the new one, which is to be erected in the immediate vicinity, will doubtless be used for stables solely. It is a serious undertak ing to construct buildings in this part of the country, owing to the scarcity of wood, which can only The Philadelphia Ledger of Friday has be found in the Black Hills, some tenor fifteen mile the following statements relating to the distant. The difficulty also of procuring labor add materially to the cost of such works, and postpone

The Government has already done much on the "One of the 'returned volunteers, taken from this city, has given us the following history of the events connected with the expedition, as far as he knows, the persons engaged in it keeping remarkably close guard over their tongues. The person tablished, or rather commenced, at the head of twelve-pound howitzers and an ample supply of are doing, and have done, all that men could do; but some years must clapse before the works can

> The letter contains the following description of the ravages of the cholera among the Indians, and its effects:

"The cholera has been committing great ravage ilishman named Maguire. After going forty miles to sea, and finding nothing of the propeller, the captain refused to go further, and put back. The Sea-Gull was found lying at quarantine, and the men put on board. The vessel had boxes of muskets on board, and soldier clothes, and our informer assisted to hand boxes of pistols and swords from the Wilson G. Hunt.

"The revenue cutter visited the vessel, but could discover nothing. The recruits became dissatisfied with the mystery maintained; and, having misgrivings of the object of the expedition, demanded to be put ashore. This demand was refused till they declared that they would hail the revenue-cuter and apprize the officers of the character of the proceedings. This had the effect: the men were set ashore, and their passages paid to Philadelphia. This is all our informant knows of the matter, but he has no doubt that some marauding expedition is intended."

The ramifications of this expedition appear most extensive, connecting cer-field they do ftheir number have already died of it. The Sioux had all. The Cheyennes say that over three hundred of their number have already died of it. The Sioux have also suffered greatly. They attribute it to the whites, and say they brought it amongst them. This conviction on the part of the Indians, and is still carrying them off daily. The Cheyennes say that over three hundred of their number have already died of it. The Sioux have also suffered greatly. They attribute it to the whites, and say they brought it amongst them. This conviction on the part of the Indians, and is still carrying them of daily. The Cheyennes say that over three hundred of their number have already died of it. The Sioux have also suffered greatly. They attribute it to the whites, and say they brought it amongst them. This conviction on the part of the Indians, and is still carrying them of their number have already died of it. The Sioux have also suffered greatly. They attribute it to the whites, and say they brought it amongst them. The chorder has a amongst the Indians, and is still carrying them of

On the 26th of June, a company of the Mounted Rifles, under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Mackay, quartermaster, and Captain Van Vleit, of the western cities. That the parties quartermaster, U.S. A., also reached here the same day; the former on a tour of inspection, and the lat-

Several hundred Mormon wagons were a shor distance below this point, bound for the happy val-

A gentleman at Fort Laramie has kept a registe has furnished the following facts: Five thousand five hundred wagons have pa-

umber of deaths from the Missouri river to this point, about one and a half per mile, which is below the mark. The greatest fatality has been among the Missourians, and the western people generally tributed to the fact, that the eastern people came well provided with every necessary comfort for the trip, and with medicines to suit every class of diseases incident to the plains, while the western people, in too many cases, lacked this foresight. The correspondent of the Republican repre-this as being far the best route to California.

states that Mr. J. M. Beck, well known in that place as an intelligent member of the typographical pro States steam-frigate Princeton, it had been fession, translator, engraver, and universal genius determined to rebuild her, at an expense at the latest advices, was confined in the fortress of of sixty-eight thousand dollars. This, however, is not the case. A survey was the revolution in France broke out. The exciteheld, and the report was, that the above ment in Germany immediately followed, and he sum would be required to put her into remained, and has since taken an active part in complete order. This report was not ap-Europe. They have agreed to release him upon condition that he will leave for the United States the struggle for liberty now in progress throughout never to return.

THE FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER CASE .- A rule to Charlestown navy yard. This fine frigate show cause why a divorce should not be granted has done immense service in the gulf, and Ledger. It is understood that the respondent will on her late cruise in the Mediterranean, and it is to be hoped that she will be found ment by virtue of which \$1,500 per annum is to be settled on her, and a promise made that her children shall be permitted to pass a portion of each year with her

From the Boston Atlan The Star that never sets, all Hail!

A GLORIOUS VICTORY! We present below returns from seventy-five towns in Vermont, received last night. They tell a tale that will gladden the heart of every Whig from Maine to California. Locofocoism and political abolitionism had shaken hands in a scramble for power. They thought it already within their grasp. Could they but carry Vermont—the never-failing, glorious, Whig Vermont—they would have shouted for joy and proclaimed it as a victory over the Administration of General Taylor. But the freemen of Vermont, who, since the days of Ethan Allen, never faltered in a good cause, or failed to do their duty, have arisen in their might, and with one blow of their "huge paw," they have laid the coalition prostrate. The horse and the rider they have overthrown. They have redeemed the capital of the prostrate. The horse and the rider they have overthrown. They have redeemed the capital of the
State, and Montpelier, for the first time in eighteen
years, will be represented by a Whig, (see the letter of our correspondent.) The net Whig gain in
seventy-five towns is 3,258.

Mr. Meacham is elected to Congress in the 3d
district by about 2,000 majority!

The legislature is largely Whig.
We have returns of the election of 90 Whigs, 37
Van Burenites, 12 Hunker Locos, and 6 towns no
choice; showing a clear majority in the house thus

Van Burenites, 12 Hunker Locos, and 6 towns no choice; showing a clear majority in the house thus far of 41 Whigs. The senate will be largely Whig. There are about 240 towns in the State. The majority last year against the Whig Governor was 5,395. In 75 towns he has gained 3,258. In every town, with very few exceptions, the Whigs have gained. We have no doubt that the Governor is elected by the people, by at least 1,000 majority. elected by the people, by at least 1,000 majority.

Vermont sends greeting to the Whigs of the 4th district in this State, to do their duty on Monday

	next.						Congress from North Carolina, has arrived in New
	Here are the return	ns:					York, and taken lodgings at the Astor House. He
	ADDI	SON CC	UNT	Y.			will remain there a few days, and then leave for
		1849.			348.	2000	the North-intending to be present at the State
N	Cooligde.	Need'm.	Loc.	Cool.	Shafter.	1.oc.	Fair at Syracuse.
	Goshen 53	26	3	26 262	83	124	
	Middlebury 801 Orwell	27	Ö	162	20	11	It is stated by the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, that Gov.
N	Ripton 92	7	1	53	4	19	French intends calling an extra session of the Leg-
	Leicester109	11	0	69	9	5	islature of that State sometime in October, to con-
ı	Salisbury113	57	0	94	22	16	sider the railroad question, which has been agitat-
	-	THE STATE OF	-	-		7	ing the people not only of that, but many other
1	660	128	4	666	141	214	States. This railroad is the last link in the chain
١	BENNIN	GTON	COU	NTY	SUA L		of the great central road from Philadelphia to St.
	Searsburg 24	10	0	13	11	0	Louis.
9	CALED	ONIA (	OUN	TY.		Izatio.	
8	Danville130	254	0	106	145	The books at the Registrar's office, Boston, show	
	Barnet181	173	ő	152	177	153 35	that the mortality of August was greater by nearly
	Linden130	206	4	115	160	59	half than that of any month since that city was in-
H	Peacham 77	161	1	63	60	109	corporated. The number of deaths last month was
4	Ryegate 59	101	0	50	78	34	over one thousand.
	St. Johnsbury 291	185	1	272	146	17	over one mousand.
		72.3	-	200			The citizens of Elmira, New York, are talking of
	6 towns868 1080 6		6	758	766	407	
2	CHITTE	NDEN	COU	NTY.			getting up a celebration at the time of the opening
ú	Bolton 12	38	53	9	47	44	of the New York and Erie railroad to that place,
•	Burlington 1271		0	435	267	150	on or about the first of October next.
	_		-	-	-	-	An and Call Control to the
	2 towns139	38	53	444	314	194	The priests of the Greek church, in order to en-
	ORAN	NGE CO	UNT	Y.			courage the recruits raised for the Russian army,
13	Randolph 184	333	0	159	140	189	assure them that if they are killed in Hungary,
7	Williamstown 102	171	0	100	76	107	they will rise the third day at Moscow!
	Braintree 61	207	0	48	178	86	m
	Fairlee 45	66	0	33	56	9	Three large steamers are nearly ready at Liver-
	Strafford136	174	4	122	146	53	pool to ply between Galway, in Ireland, and Hali-
	Vershire 99	129	0	67	85	54	fax. They are expected to make the trip in six
	Topsham 72	242	0	44	149	105	days.
i	Chelsea187	204	14	141	145	72	A curious phenomenon is stated to have occurred
	Thetford143	236		120	100		
	9 towns 1029	1762	18	837	1141	777	in Rosshire, Scotland, during a thunder-storm. Im-
	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY						mediately after one of the loudest peals of thunder
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	AND C			-0	00	ever heard there, a large and irregular shaped mass
	Sherburne 57	53	5	42	52	27 55	of ice, reckoned to be nearly twenty feet in circum-
	Mt. Holly 177	39	6	138 136	50	186	ference, and of a proportionate thickness, fell near
	Brandon204	170 42	27	62	71	18	a farm-house. It had a beautiful crystalline ap-
,	Sudbury 57 Clarendon 163	146	8	125	14	128	pearance, being nearly all quite transparent, ex-
1	Chittenden 63	56	1	61	53	14	cepting a small portion of it, which consisted of hail-
	Rutland474	106	1	321	40	113	stones of uncommon size, fixed together. It was
	Mendon 65	48	0	54	19	24	principally composed of small squares, diamond-
		-	-	222	-	-	
	8 towns 1260	760	75	939	304	565	shaped, of from one to three inches in size, all firmly
,	WASHIN	GTON	COL	NTY			congealed together. The weight of this large piece
d	Barre144	262	12	143	209	48	of ice could not be ascertained. No appearance
	Montpelier 324	461	22	258	376	118	whatever of hail or snow was discernible in the sur-
	Northfield260	301	0	231	230	754	rounding district at the time.
	Roxbury 41	110	7	39	89	61	
٠		-	-	-			The London Times states that there has been a very
	4 towns769	1134	41	671	904	281	large attendance from England at the Peace Con-
*		HAM C	OUN	TY.			gress which convened at Paris on the 22d ultimo.
t	Athens 31	30	12	26	46	5	The French Government have expressed their
g	Brattleboro' 333	66	62	293	141	22	approval of the proposed demonstration in favor of
,	Dover 24	108	2	17	122	8	international peace.
	Dummerston 127	61	1	131	79	3	
	Grafton 129	51	20	140	67	18	A terrific thunder and lightning storm occurred
	Guilford 177	74	5	138	79	19	in the city of Bangor, Maine, on the 9th of August.
1	Halifax 143	67	12	139	41	1.07	The front of one house was completely sented by

7/1	Hannax 140	01	8.00	1.00	7.7	
,	Jamaica 73	125	1	88	158	
A	Londonderry 128	76	15	134	94	
	Marlboro' 85	55	28	95	41	
БЩ	Newfane 118	85	73		64	
8	Putney 170	62	0	151	86	
1	Putney 170 Rockingham 275	73	108	229	78	
e	Somerset 9	25	7	6	44	
e	Stratton 32	10	23	31	24	
ΔH	Townshend 178	57	27	138	78	
	Vernon 55	60	2	56	67	
ſ	Wardsboro' 99	68	55	86	73	
	Whitingham 138	60	76	115	42	
i	Westminster 142	80	32	146	7	
ЭШ	Wilmington 103	153	43	71	140	
5	Windham 110	32	1	111	35	
٠	The server management of the server of the s		-	-	-	
y	22 towns2682	1478	605	2467	1606	'n
ſ	WIND	SOR (	COUN	TY.		
۰	Rochester 160	113	0	129	20	
: 1	Sharon 93	134	0	55	107	
	Stockbridge 92	114	0	67	6	
74	Hartland :. 241	124	7	215	146	
	Bridgewater137		0	125	111	
f	Pomfret 165		0	102	80	
i	Woodstock480	109	0	419	90	
0	Bethel178	214	0	118	81	
	Hartford 229	159	0	213	93	
ř	Windsor 279	87	4	294	91	
î	Weathersfield 206	83	0	170	15	
	Cavendish 242	40	1	221	18	
	Springfield319	205	1	204	53	
	Norwich 160	242	0	120	133	
ė	Reading124	81	0	106	37	
3	Ludlow168	100	6		17	
N	Western 07	95	4	617	4	

RECAPITULATION. 6 towns. Orange co. 1029 1769 Washington towns.

17 towns ... 3370 2187 23 2775 1102 1525

BRATTLEBORO', Sept. 5-8; a.m. BRATTLEBORO', Sept. 5—8] a.m.

I send you herewith the returns from all the towns in this (Windham) county except four. These will increase the Whig majority, and probably also the Whig gain, in the county, from fifty to a hundred votes. As compared with last year, the Whigs have done nobly in the popular vote. In the towns given below, the increase of the Whig vote from last year is 189, the decrease of the coalition vote 245, the increase of the "old line Democracy," as it calls itself, 35, notwithstanding the attempt to merge them in the coalition. This result surprises every one here, and, if the rest of the State has done as well, the Whig ticket is elected by the people.

The three Whig Senators from this county ar lected by large majorities.

In respect to members of the House, this county aving last year elected some three or four memers, by great good luck, in towns having adverse the come out quite as bers, by great good luck, in towns having adverse majorities, we cannot expect to come out quite as well as last year. Vernon, which last year sent a Whig, this year sends a Coalition man. Newfane, last year Whig, sends an "old line" Rum-Loco, who rejoices in the name of "Sir Isauc Newton!" Mariboro', last year Whig, sends none. On the other hand, Athens, last year V. B., had chosen none at the last accounts. Stratton and Wardsboro', both V. B. hast year, will send Whigs, if any body. The others, thus far, remain as they were. Yours, in haste.

MONTPELIER REDEEMED.

MONTPELIER, Sept. 5, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: Yesterday was a proud day for the capital of Vermont. For nineteen years Locofocusism has triumphed over the Whigs of Montpelier thank God, we whipped out the combined forces of Locofoco and professed Liberty men; our everlasting thanks are, however, due to a number of true friends of liberty, who would not be sold out to the friends of liberty, who would not be sold out to the base and corrupt coalition, which the leaders of the Liberty and Locofoco parties intended. Their whole game is now discovered. The Locofocos who joined the Liberty party, for the sake of carrying the Whig Abolitionists over to their ranks, have got their labor for their pains. Since then a more miserable set of looking creatures I never beheld. Truth is strong and must prevail. Old Vermont stands where she has always stood—Whig from centre to circumference; upon our highest mountains and lowest valleys, the Whig flag floats beautifully

to the breeze, inscribed upon it Zachary Taylor and the whole Union.

LATER FROM VERMONT. MIDDLEBURY, September 5.
Seventeen towns in Addison county give Coolidge 2,064, Needham 1,167, all others 47. The same towns last year gave Coolidge 1,761, Shafter (V. B.) 939, Loco. 292—Whig gain 320.

On the 2d instant the cholera broke out with great violence in Bangor, Maine-there being sixeen deaths by that disease. A telegraphic despatch from the city government of Bangor was recived by the mayor of Boston, on Thursday last, requesting that nurses and some persons exper enced in cholera matters might be sent to their as sistance. A promise responsive to this call was made. Much alarm existed among the citizens of

Bangor, and large numbers were leaving the place LOLA MONTES, or Mrs. HEALD, failed to appea at the proper time to answer to the charge of big-amy, and the forfeiture of her recognisance was, after argument, postponed for a month. It is not very probable that she will appear under any cir

M. DUFAURE, the Minister of the Interior, ad ressed a letter to the committee of organization in Paris, authorizing the assembling of the Congress n Paris, and referring in complimentary ter

The Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, member of Congress from North Carolina, has arrived in New York, and taken lodgings at the Astor House. He will remain there a few days, and then leave for the North-intending to be present at the State Fair at Syracuse. It is stated by the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, that Gov

n the city of Bangor, Maine, on the 9th of August. The front of one house was completely gutted by
the electric fluid, every square of glass broken, and one life lost, that of a lady on a wedding trip. An-26 one life lost, that of a lady or 75 other lady died from fright. The Pennsylvania Railroad, just completed be

tween Harrisburg and Lewistown, a distance of sixty-three miles, was opened for regular travel and transportation during the last week. Two trains of passenger cars now pass daily between Philade phia and Lewistown The Zanesville Gazette states that a proposition

has been made to the Directors of the Central Ohio railroad, by a company in an eastern State, offering to construct the whole road and find all necessary materials. The offer contemplates taking part of the pay in the stock of the road. The Mexican government has determine

admit into the army any individuals who have de-serted from the American army since the treaty of peace. Those which have been already enlisted are to be dismissed from the service.—Er. paper. General WASHINGTON came to the same conclusion during the revolutionary war as to enlisting descriers from the British army. His letters of that

date are full of warnings against the practice, and of instances of re-desertion, on the first opportunity. of said enlisted deserters. Nauvoo .-- A very excellent feeling seems to aninate the citizens of this town towards the new colony of Icarians, recently settled there under the

guidance of M. CABET. This disposition was recently expressed in resolutions passed at a public meeting of old citizens of the place. They were communicated to M. CABET, who in return expressed an equally friendly feeling for the people of the town, and a disposition to respect the institu tions and laws of the United States. It is stated that some of the English railway companies now issue insurance tickets to their passen-

gers. A first-class passenger may, on buying his ticket, by paying three pence extra, have his life insured for the journey to the extent of £1,000, payable, if he is killed, to his legal representa tives-and compensation for personal injury, if life is not lost. A second-class passenger may in sure to £500 for two pence, and a third class £200

The steamship Philadelphia, built by the Philadelphia and Atlantic Steamship Company, for the Charleston trade, was launched at Philadelphia on the 4th inst. She went into her proper ele quietly and beautifully, and as she was towed past the city excited even more admiration than when upon the stocks. The estimates of her draught of water have proved strikingly accurate. At present she draws about six feet, and with her machinery and cargo will draw only nine feet.

Literary Intelligence. PUTNAM, of New York, who publishes in a style

that would do honor to the best London houses, has a variety of valuable works in press for the fall trade. Among them are a work on Egypt and its Monuments, by Dr. HAWKS, to be issued uniformly with Layard's Ninevah, in one volume, octavo; the Autobiography of George Borrow, author of the Bible in Spain, giving an account of his personal adventures in different portions of the world; Mahommed and his Successors, and George Washington, a biography, two volumes, by WASHINGTON IN-VING; the Turkish Evening Entertainments, translated by John P. Brown, Dragoman of the United States Legation at Constantinople; Living Authors in England and America, by THOMAS POWELL; Family Pictures from the Bible, edited by Mrs. ELLET; The Genius of Italy, being sketches of Italian life, literature and religion, by the Rev. R. TRUMBULL; and a new illustrated edition of Pilgrim's Progress. PUTNAM has also in press a revised edition of Miss SEDGWICK's writings, uniform with his beautiful edition of laving.

BAKER & SCRIRNER, of New York, have in